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### INSECT, PLANT DISEASE, & WEED SCIENCE NEWS [No. 88-9] [May 20, 1988]

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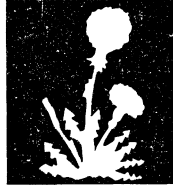
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# INSECT PLANT DISEASE WEED SCIENCE

# NEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY (WEED SCIENCE) UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN,  
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No. 88-9

May 20, 1988

## In This Issue:

- Postemergence Shattercane Control in Corn
- Postemergence Weed Control in Onions
- Leafy Spurge Reminder
- Grass Control in Ornamentals

### Postemergence Shattercane Control in Corn

Postemergence control of shattercane in corn is limited. **Bladex 80W or 90DF** used with vegetable oil or a surfactant can be used before corn exceeds the 4-leaf stage. The Bladex label does not claim shattercane control. Our observations are this treatment stunts small shattercane plants but may not kill them. Similar results may be obtained with 2 qt/A **atrazine** used with crop oil concentrate. **Tandem** used with Bladex or atrazine will improve activity somewhat. Similarly, **Prowl** used with Bladex or atrazine before the 5-leaf stage of corn improves activity compared to the triazine alone. While these treatments don't kill the shattercane they set it back allowing the corn to get ahead of the cane. This sets the stage for effective control with cultivation.

**Treflan** can be applied through a sprinkler irrigation system on emerged corn to extend the control of shattercane and other grasses. The corn must be at least to the 2-leaf stage and the shattercane unemerged at treatment. Treflan will not control emerged shattercane. Treflan applied in this manner does not perform as well as when it is incorporated with tillage. However, it will provide a measure of control. Check the label for details on this application.

**Prowl** and **Treflan** are both labeled for a postemergence incorporated application after the corn is tall enough to be cultivated. Prowl can be incorporated by rainfall, irrigation water or cultivation. Treflan must be incorporated by cultivation. Neither herbicide will control emerged shattercane. Prowl and Treflan postemergence incorporated will provide a measure of shattercane control but they are not equal to the preplant incorporated treatments used in soybeans.

**Evik** can be used directed postemergence for the control of emerged shattercane in corn. Corn should be at least 12" tall and shattercane no taller than 4" for effective use of Evik. The spray must be directed so that the upper leaves and corn whorl are not contacted. A nonionic surfactant should be added to the spray mixture to improve wetting.



### Postemergence Weed Control in Onions

Fusilade 2000 is now fully registered for use in dry bulb onions for the control of grassy weeds. Recommended rates are from 12 to 32 oz per acre and should be applied with a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate. Do not apply more than 96 oz per acre per year. Do not harvest within 45 days after application.

Goal 1.6E and Buctril are the two options for postemergence broadleaf weed control. Onions should have 2 true leaves and weeds should be relatively small. See page 28 of our Herbicide Use Guide and product labels for specifics on weed sizes, dosage rates, and carrier volumes.

### Leafy Spurge Reminder

Leafy spurge is very obvious now in grazing land and along roadsides. The plant is easily seen as the tops of the plants are bright yellow. Small patches should be treated before they spread. The ideal time to treat leafy spurge is from mid-May to early June.

Herbicides for leafy spurge control are 2,4-D, 2,4-D + Banvel and Tordon 22K. Tordon is the most effective treatment and also the most expensive. However, on small areas the expense of Tordon can be justified. Tordon should not be used near trees or on sandy soil with a high water table.

### Grass Control in Ornamentals

Perennial grasses such as brome grass, bluegrass, and quackgrass often become troublesome weeds in iris, peonies, other herbaceous plantings, and woody ornamentals. Likewise, annual grasses including crabgrass, foxtails, barnyardgrass, and annual bromes present somewhat similar problems. There is an answer.

Two soybean herbicides, Poast and Fusilade, are labeled for use in a wide variety of plants. Both products spell death for grasses but seldom hurt broadleaf plants. Labels for the products differ. Poast is labeled on 35 species of shrubs, flowers, and ground covers. Fusilade 2000 lists close to 500 species on which the product can be used safely. Both Poast and Fusilade 2000 require additives such as crop oil concentrate or surfactants for effective results. The suggested mixing rate is 3 tablespoons per gallon of water plus 2 tablespoons of additive. Fusilade can also be found in a ready-to-use product called Grass-Be-Gone at most lawn and garden centers. Apply as a wetting spray when there is good top growth on the unwanted grass.

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